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Korean Affairs Report

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16 August 1982

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FOREIGN FUNCTIONS SUPPORT DCRK PROPOSAL

SK300428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)--The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was fully supported in different countries of the world during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held at the "Autoput Boratstboye Rinstobo 82" youth voluntary labor corps in Catlanobo of Skopie, Yugoslavia.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito were hung on the background of the meeting wall.

Speaking at the meeting the head of the corps said that the Yugoslav people and youth express full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful unification of the country.

He further said:

The new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea in October 1980 is of historic significance.

We fully support this proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A meeting of officers and men of three services of Madagascar was held at the Ibato Army House in Antananarivo and meetings of solidarity with the Korean people were held in Ambatolampi and Aribunimamu counties, Antananarivo Province.

Hung on the platforms were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

The commander of the Ibato naval and air base extended warmest greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the name of the entire officers and men of the three services of Madagascar.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have no ground to stay on in Korea, the speaker stressed that the United States should withdraw from South Korea immediately and unconditionally, taking along its aggression armed forces and lethal weapons.

The Malagasy people and soldiers believe that, as long as there is the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear leader, the Korean people will force the aggressors to pull out and reunify the split country, he said.

The speaker expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification and loudly shouted the slogan "long live the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo!"

A meeting supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held recently in Bridgetown under the co-sponsorship of the Barbados Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with Korean People and the Barbados group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the platform of the meeting hall.

Speeches were made by the chairman of the group and other personages.

A statement adopted at the meeting strongly demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, noting that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to the re-unification of Korea.

It stressed that her reunification should be realised in such a way as to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Solidarity messages or letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings held in Yugoslavia and Ibato Army House in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the meetings held in counties of Antananarivo and Barbados.

CSO: 4120/362

S. KOREAN ECONOMY CONTROLLED BY U.S.

SK311029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang 31 Jul (KCNA)--The "U.S. Agency for International Development in South Korea" installed in Seoul exercises control on the overall South Korean economy, executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression through such tools of economic aggression set up in South Korea as the "South Korea-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee" and the "South Korea-U.S. Joint Investment Committee."

A South Korean paper pointed out that the "South Korea-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee" under the control of this apparatus "shapes the basic policy line" of the South Korean economy, "examines all its financial and industrial plans in advance," "takes a hand in drafting the budget" of the puppet government, and "keeps unrestricted and continued watch and exercises advisory right on its overall economic policy."

Since the end of their war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have taken more than 5,000 traitorous elements to the United States and reared them as stooges for their economic aggression, whom they have implanted in various domains of the Korean economy as their placemen.

Thus even a trifling economic step cannot be enforced without a prior sanction of the U.S. imperialist master, but is executed only on his instructions.

The U.S. imperialists not only have the last say in the drafting of the "budget" and economic policy of the South Korean puppet government under the spurious cloak of "aid" but also build up the foundation of their colonial rule by rearing comprador capital through the sale of "aid" materials, constantly maintain the huge puppet army forces 700,000 strong, one man of which costing one-tenth of the cost for a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, to use them as their cannon fodder. This is an open "secret" now.

Under the cloak of "direct investment" and "joint investment" the U.S. imperialists hurl their private monopoly capital into South Korea to directly control individual enterprises for colossal colonial super-profits.

The CALTEX Company, a U.S. oil monopoly which has made its way into South Korea, has infiltrated into the "Honam Oil Refinery" under the name of "joint

"investment" and squeezes a fabulous amount of colonial super-profits every year, controlling the overall management of the enterprise including production and sale.

More than 130 aggressive enterprises of such type of the U.S. imperialists have forced their way into the South Korean industrial domains, and 16 branch banks and over 100 commercial firms have made their appearance to penetrate deep into various economic domains and establish their control.

To cap it all, the agricultural production has gone totally bankrupt due to the forcible sale of U.S. surplus farm produce and above 80 percent of foreign trade is in the hands of the United States and other countries to serve as a lever for colonial plunder.

It is well known in fact that South Korea depends on the United States for copper, aluminium, scrap iron, etc., called major "strategic raw materials," as well as for raw cotton, leather, pulp and other raw materials for light industry, and a single day's suspension of their supply stops production and plunges economy into a big confusion.

With the rural economy devastated, more than 8 million tons of food grain were imported last year in South Korea, 90 percent of which is from the United States.

These facts indicate that the South Korean economy is thoroughly dependent on the U.S. imperialists and South Korea is an object of unbridled colonial plunder.

CSO: 4120/362

'KCNA' VERSION OF 'NODONG SINMUN' ON WALKER

SK010953 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0931 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang 1 Aug (KCNA)--U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker issued a "statement" a few days ago, claiming that the United States had "hoped" for the continuation of "negotiations" for "a lasting peace" since the conclusion of the armistice agreement in Korea and was "disappointed" at no progress towards "detente" in the Korean peninsula.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "Sophism of Shameless of Aggressor."

It says:

The socalled "statement" published by Walker is a deceptive one not worth a farthing, which only reverses black and white. His talk about "peace" and "detente" is a sophism of the shameless aggressor aimed to cover up the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and shift onto others its responsibility for heightened tension in Korea.

Today tension is being heightened and peace constantly jeopardized in Korea because the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea by force of arms and pursue the policy of aggression and war against our people, barring the re-unification of Korea, the commentary notes, and says:

We have proposed time and again to the United States to have a dialogue between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the United States and to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

But the U.S. imperialists have answered our just proposal with keeping their aggression forces in South Korea as ever and frantically stepping up the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres to pose a grave threat to peace.

Owing to their war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people, South Korea has turned into a dangerous powder magazine, the situation in the Korean peninsula has been aggravated to the highest pitch and the danger of war breaking out any moment created in our country.

Walker advertised the "U.S. policy" as if it were aimed at achieving "a lasting peace" in the Korean peninsula. The aggressors are talking about "peace" and "detente" while occupying others' land thousands of miles away from their mainland and persisting in the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres. This is, indeed, a shameless sophism.

The U.S. imperialists are putting up the signboard of "peace" and "detente" merely to mislead public opinion, block the influence of our proposal for peaceful reunification at home and abroad and, at the same time, encourage the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang to war and split and thus realise their aggressive design on Korea.

If they truly want to see a durable peace in Korea, they must accept our proposal on replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. How the United States will accept our proposal--this will be its clear answer to the question of war or peace.

The U.S. imperialists must ponder over this, renounce the anachronistic occupation policy and line of war and withdraw from South Korea without delay all their destructive weapons and aggression forces in accordance with the UN resolution.

CSO: 4120/362

KOREAN PAPER IN JAPAN EXPOSES TORTURES OF SOUTH

SK030514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang 3 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN"), exposed the puppet clique's brutal tortures conveying words of patriotic youth and students of South Korea who were imprisoned on charges of involvement in the so-called "Purim Case."

Yi Sang-nok, who was sentenced to seven years in prison at a murderous trial said:

On 21 July 1981, I was walked by two men least expected and taken into a painted room. Grim-looking men appeared and said: "If you are not obedient, you shall be thrown into the sea. We will not be called to account even if we kill you."

They put a sticking plaster on my eyes, bound my hands and feet and started clubbing and kicking me. At intervals of one hour, they clubbed me till night.

Sometimes I fell unconscious.

Screams ceaselessly came from neighbouring rooms where tortures started from morning.

Ko Ho-sok, who was also sentenced to seven years in prison said that for a few days after he was arrested by the puppet police he was hung upside down and beaten by a club so savagely that his whole body was bruised and injured.

He said:

Witnesses who were interrogated beforehand by the police and wrote "statements" testified in unison at the court that the "statements" were forged with threat, browbeating or beating. They were threatened even at court that they would be arrested if they did not act as ordered.

Song Se Gyong said:

I was taken on 31 July 1981 and brutalized by men in army working uniforms with the helves of picks and police truncheons.

When I resisted, they beat me so savagely that I almost lost consciousness. Such harsh tortures continued every day till mid-August.

My whole body was covered with dark red bruises and I could not sit or lie because of severe pains.

I complained repeatedly to the prosecutor, but he merely worked out "a protocol on investigation," copying after a false investigation report of the police.

As "confession," "police protocol," "protocol on investigation by the prosecution" and so on were illegally fabricated through tortures contrary to the fact. They are not valid as evidence.

CSO: 4120/362

JAPAN SOLIDARITY MEETING OPENS IN OSAKA

SK040025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo 2 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--A Japan-Korea youth solidarity meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Osaka on 25 July.

The meeting was attended by over 2,500 Japanese youth of all walks of life in Osaka.

A representative of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea made a speech first at the meeting on behalf of the sponsor.

Noting that the danger of nuclear war is increasing day by day in Korea owing to the nuclear war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, he called for more powerfully waging a movement demanding withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and supporting the reunification of Korea.

Then the meeting was addressed by Ikuo Hoshino, general secretary of the Japan Organising Committee of the International Youth Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Saying that the international youth conference will be of momentous significance in strengthening the movement for supporting Korea's reunification, he introduced the detail brisk progress of preparations for the conference.

A lecture was given at the meeting on the subject "The Present Situation of the Korean Peninsula and the Movement for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The resolution demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and strongly denounces the military aid of the Japanese authorities to South Korea.

It expresses full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and calls for actively striving to make the international youth conference a success.

CSO: 4120/362

'MINJU CHOSON' SEES LOAN SCANDAL AS RUSE

SK031112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang 3 Aug (KCNA)--The demand of penalties for the accused in the big financial scandal by the South Korean puppet recently in Seoul and the drivel of traitor Chon Tu-hwan were no more than a ruse for creating the impression that they would strictly control the corruption of the privileged circles, declares MINJU CHOSON today.

The signed commentary titled "Shameless Masquerade" says:

The financial scandal is not a swindle case of such a nature as can be clinched by shifting the blame onto a few flies such as Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol Hui and sentencing them to prison terms of some years.

It was a large-scale case of swindle which traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed through his relatives to raise the political fund for his long-term office and secure fund for greasing the palms of his U.S. imperialist patrons.

Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol-hui, whom the puppers sentenced to prison terms, advertising as the principal criminals in the financial scandal, were no more than the action party which merely carried out the instructions of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

It was traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who directly organised and commanded the scandal behind the scene and, therefore, the real criminal in the case is the traitor himself.

He put aside the money misappropriated through his wife's relatives as his private property and political fund of the Democratic Justice Party.

His hands soiled with dirty business, the traitor, with a guilty conscience, made desperate efforts to conceal his true color as the real criminal and cover up the truth of the case when the cat was let out of the bag.

This is patently proved by the fact that the trial was, from beginning to end, not one for digging down to the bottom of the financial scandal and punishing the real criminal, but one for exculpating traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the boss, from the blame for involvement in the case.

But, with no artifice, can traitor Chon Tu-hwan deceive or make a mockery of the people or evade the responsibilities as the mastermind of the scandal.

'KCNA' REPORTS ARREST OF S. KOREAN YMCA MEMBER

SK020845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang 2 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 30 July detained on charges of "contempt of state" Kim Chol-ki, a youth who called for the release of workers of the closed South Korean branch factory of the U.S. Control Data Company arrested while demanding a wage hike, according to a report.

Member of the Young Men's Christian Association of South Korea, the youth printed and scattered leaflets titled "The Stand of the Young Men's Christian Association on the Situation of the Control Data Company" on 23 July.

In the leaflet he demanded the prompt release of 13 arrested workers and refuted the unjust allegation of the company side that the struggle of its workers for existence was caused by someone's "agitation," saying that the "situation of the Control Data Company was wholly distorted."

But the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the dirty lacky of U.S. imperialism, brought the charges of "contempt of state" against the youth because his act touched the master on the raw.

CSO: 4120/362

'VRPR' CRITICIZES S. KOREAN ASSEMBLYMAN'S REMARK

SK301058 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in
Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 July, Yi Chong-chan, chairman of the National Assembly Steering Committee, now on a tour of the United States, addressed the opening session of the so-called 1st Korea-American Security Symposium on Security Strategies in Northeast Asia, held at the International Club in Washington. Complaining that the United States does not seem to regard military tension on the Korean peninsula as a regional matter, he clamored that the non-existent threat of southward invasion should be interpreted as a threat affecting the Asian and Pacific region.

These are traitorous and absurd remarks against the country and the nation with which the Chon Tu-hwan ring begs--under the pretext of the non-existent threat of southward invasion--the United States to station U.S. troops forever in South Korea, continue to build up military capabilities and strengthen military aid for the ring.

This shows that, in the long run, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to maintain its life as a colonial puppet as long as possible under the protection of the U.S. aggression forces by continually leaving South Korea in the hands of the United States as a colony and military base.

Yi Chong-chan's remarks against the country and nation more clearly establish the fact again that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a truculent pro-U.S., flunkeyist nation-seller.

To achieve peace and the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, we should expel the U.S. aggressors, who are obstructing our nation's cause for peaceful reunification in every way while illegally occupying this land for as long as 37 years. We should overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling traitor who is begging the United States to strengthen the U.S. policy of occupying and making inroads into South Korea.

CSO: 4108/210

MEMORIAM TO DEAD WORKER BEING BUILT IN SOUTH

SK301127 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in
Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] It has been learned that a committee for building a memorial hall to the late Chon Tae-il--who burned himself to death on a street in front of the Pyonghwa market on 13 November 1970 by pouring gasoline over himself and kindling a fire while demanding improvement in working conditions and crying out that his life should not end to no avail--with the purpose of developing a labor movement and constructing a democratic society as well as inheriting the spirit of the late Chon, has been formed recently.

According to data which has been gathered, the chairman of this committee is Mrs Kong Tok-kwi, wife of President Yun Po-son. In a speech titled "Comrade Chon Tae-il's Life and Ideology," she points out as follows: His voice has been growing louder and louder. Today, when 10-odd years have passed since his death, although his mother has been languishing in prison and his younger brother and his comrades have been detailed in prison and detention cells, his cry is creating a stir and is being echoed throughout the country.

His life, which was burning like a fire within his heart, has become a light of hope for the 8 million workers.

Comrade Chon Tae-il, a good-natured man who pursued justice in defiance of the hard-hearted reality! Comrade Chon Tae-il is not dead at all.

The circular letters issued by the committee for building a memorial hall for the late Chon Tae-il read as follows: 1. Purpose--the committee will build a memorial hall which can contribute to developing this country's labor movement and to constructing a democratic society, in memory of Comrade Chon Tae-il's spirit.

2. Organization--The committee will organize fund-raising subcommittees according to regions--cities, provinces and overseas--occupations and fields. The chairmen of the fund-raising subcommittees will become deputies to the central committee. The fund-raising subcommittees will be formed by more than 20 members.

CSO: 4108/210

'VRPR' DENOUNCES PENALTY IN U.S. CULTURAL CENTER ARSON CASE

SK030940 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in
Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 2 August, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique held an unjust, murderous trial for those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. It committed the fascist atrocity of demanding death or a heavy penalty by preposterously charging them with perpetrating acts of impure leftist students, committing crimes of urban guerrillas and so forth.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique demanded death for Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang, charging them with violating the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration together with arson. Life sentences were demanded for five persons including Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hi, charging them with similar crimes. Rev Choe Ki-sik of the Wonju catholic Diocese faces a demanded 5 years in jail plus suspension of civil rights for 5 years on charges of violating the national security law and providing shelter for criminal offenders. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique also perpetrated the criminal act of demanding prison terms ranging from 3 years to 10 years for eight other persons including Pak Won-sik.

This is an open challenge to the masses at home and abroad who oppose unjust trial rackets for those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and demand the immediate and unconditional release of them. This is an intolerable criminal act running counter to the anti-U.S. aspiration of achieving independence. Sixteen persons, who were involved in the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and for whom the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique demanded death or heavy penalties, are patriots who performed just activities for national dignity and sovereignty, cherishing the aspiration for anti-U.S. national salvation. Their courageous acts, reflecting our masses' unanimous desire and will not to live any longer as slaves in a U.S. colony, are the eruption of indignation and resentment accumulated against the U.S. aggressors who have been forcing our masses into boundless misfortunes and disasters while acting as masters.

The persons involved in the arson said in the court that the authorities' statement that they were sympathizers to communists was a fabrication made

through torture. They stated that they set fire to the U.S. cultural center to inform the people at home and abroad of their protest against the United States, which is giving the pain of colonial slaves to them, illegally occupying Korea. Thus, they clarified their motives for arson and their anti-U.S. sentiment. They showed indignation against the U.S. aggressors for enforcing the tragedy of national division, occupying half of another's land across the ocean, for making Korea their colony and for committing massacre and plunder. Their indignation and resistance are wise and patriotic acts in every way.

Their struggle against the aggressors, reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean people to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the United States and its colonial rule and to live independently, is just and should not be checked. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and bestially tortured them while waging a mean maneuver of fabricating their crimes in order to prosecute them. This is an intolerable crime that could not be perpetrated by anyone but such a filthy, fascist tyrant as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, an ugly stooge of the United States.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to threaten our masses aspiring for anti-U.S. independence by demanding death or heavy penalties for the detainees, charging them with unjust crimes. It is scheming to legalize its atrocious repression of patriotic forces. However, this is a wild fantasy.

Our masses' aspiration for independence is more powerful than the guns and bayonets. The fierce trend of anti-U.S. independence overflowing everywhere in Korea cannot be blocked by anything.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to win favor from the U.S. aggressors by punishing the patriotic forces, betraying the people and siding with outside forces. It is scheming to maintain its filthy life under their patronage. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop committing national treachery and should immediately cancel the unjust judgment against those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. It should immediately and unconditionally release all of them. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique moves ahead with punishment for the patriotic masses who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle in defiance of the protest and denunciation by the people at home and abroad, it cannot escape a more miserable destiny than the many dictators who, while depending on outside forces to protect their lives, were overthrown after committing national treachery.

CSO: 4108/210

ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS SCATTERED AROUND U.S. EMBASSY IN SEOUL

SK031308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in
Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Anti-U.S. leaflets reading, "The United States should apologize to the people for instigating murderer Chon Tu-hwan to demand death and heavy penalties for the patriots who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan! Go back to your home!" were found scattered around the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on the night of 2 August.

The handbills carried the following: "Students and citizens! Did you hear about the report that the lives of the patriots who dealt a hard blow to the aggressors and plunderers by burning the U.S. cultural center in Pusan are dangerous? How can we sit idle?" "Students and citizens! Do you know those who instigated to demand death and heavy penalties for the people who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan are none other than the United States!" "Let us drive out the yankee aggressors by rising up everywhere!"

Some leaflets warned by saying, "Our masses warn the United States once again. The United States should no longer enforce colonial and military rule over South Korea!" "The United States should not protect murderer Chon Tu-hwan!" "U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker should apologize to the people for instigating Chon Tu-hwan to demand death and heavy penalties for the patriots who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and should return home!" "Our masses will not remain idle if you do not cancel the death and heavy penalties demanded for those who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and if you do not immediately release them!"

It is learned that such leaflets aroused sympathies of the citizens and students.

CSO: 4108/210

'VRPR' DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN PRESS CONFERENCE

SK031349 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in
Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] At a press conference on 31 July at Chinhae summer resort, Chon Tu-hwan put forward plans and opinions on overall national policies. The plans and views on overall state policies set forth by him are all worthless, only showing more clearly his filthy nature as the colonial puppet of the United States.

We cannot expect any new remarks from a national traitor. His nature is clearly exposed by his five basic ideas for the realization of the so-called Pacific summit talks. This is an attempt to ensure political, economic and military domination of the countries in the Pacific rim by the United States after realizing the plan for the Pacific rim proposed by the United States and Japan and to create international circumstances and a situation favorable to the two Koreas plot.

Striving hard to make an excuse for the consequences of the U.S. colonial rule when he explained his plans and views on overall state policies, Chon Tu-hwan noisily clamored as if he will make some great achievements. While raving that he will stabilize the economy and politics, Chon Tu-hwan made deceitful remarks on basic improvement in financial circles substantive development and so forth

Chon Tu-hwan stressed fostering national strength and unity of the people while raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This shows his scheme to maintain and strengthen the present military fascist system and to perfect more completely the war preparations for the northward invasion. This also shows that Chon Tu-hwan's attitude toward the north has not changed, for he is the colonial puppet of the United States and a national traitor.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan exposed his intention to suppress further the patriotic masses and press. He made an absurd remark that the government and press should maintain the relationship of partners. This means that he will subjugate the press into his fascist rule and shows his dark intention to repress conscientious journalists and masses who are striving to democratize the press and free it from the censorship system.

All facts show that Chon Tu-hwan is a peerless national traitor who is continuously running amok to hold the position of the colonial puppet of the United States, betraying the nation, and to pursue flunkeyism and permanent division. Our masses should put an end to the colonial rule over South Korea by the United States and should overthrow the nation-selling treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique in order to achieve genuine independence, freedom and democracy and to attain the national prosperity.

CSO: 4108/210

BRIEFS

UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS DENOUNCED--In a special lecture delivered at the invitation of Masan University on the afternoon of 28 July, Minister of Unification Board Son Chae-sik clamored that it is necessary to cultivate power to achieve reunification. This reveals the inner thought of fulfilling the ambition of reunification through victory over communism by cultivating power, far from achieving peace and peaceful reunification. With the U.S. imperialist aggression forces--the basic obstacle to reunification--left intact, it is preposterous to talk about reunification. The 37-year long national division is only due to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' stationing in South Korea, their fabrication of two Koreas and their schemes for war. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring really wants reunification, it should force the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. [Text] [SK301107 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82]

SONG LABELED INFLAMMATORY--A song, which reflects our masses' sentiment against the United States, Japan and Con Tu-hwan, has been sung around town in recent days. The following are the words of the song: Burn, burn Mt Pukag. The capitol building is burning and burning well. Burn, burn Mt Pukag. The U.S. Embassy is burning and burning well. Burn, burn Mt Pukag. The Japanese Embassy is burning and burning well. Hide fox. Though we do not burn them, once it catches, fire, please do not die out. This song is especially much loved among the youths. [Text] [SK300744 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82]

MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS--Pyongyang 3 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique forced military training at a puppet army unit upon students of the Kyongpok High School in Seoul for three days from 29 July, according to a report. While driving out students to military training under the name of "guerrilla warfare training" and the like, the fascist clique zealously incited hostility against the DPRK and a war psychosis among them. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique ceaselessly herded high school students into puppet army units for military drill, to say nothing of collegians. [Text] [SK030831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 3 Aug 82]

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

LAWMAKER RESIGNS--Seoul, 30 Jul (YONHAP)--National Assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok Friday accepted the resignation of Rep. Han Yong-su of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), who is now under arrest on charges of adultery. Han, elected three times in Sosan-Tangjin district of South Chungchong Province, submitted his resignation to the National Assembly Wednesday through his lawyers. The National Assembly law entitles the speaker to act on a lawmaker's resignation while the house is in recess. With Han's departure, the total number of the seats in the one-house legislature is 275. The DKP has now only 81 makers and the ruling Democratic Justice Party has 152. The government is learned not to conduct a by-election in the Sosan-Tangjin District. [Text] [SK300753 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 30 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

PUSAN ARSONISTS' TRIAL--Accused arson plotter Kim Hyon-chang told the court Monday that he could not understand why he had to stand trial because he only endeavored "to realize a society where freedom and equality would prevail." He made the statement after the prosecution demanded death for him and Mun Pu-sik. "I am not a communist," Kim asserted. "I have earned some 300,000 won to 400,000 won a month. If I have become a communist because I was poor, then should all the laborers poorer than I have to be treated as communists?" Mun Pu-sik in his final self-vindication, said that he was praying for the families of the victims in the arson from the heart as a main plotter of the incident. "I hope I will repent my reckless and foolish act all my life and am willing to receive punishment." "I think as theological student true democracy is God's kingdom where human dignity is fully respected," he said. "The purpose of the arson lies in arousing national consciousness, and we never intended to resort to violence. As for me, I am not a terrorist," he said. Reverend Choe Ki-sik said, "I do not feel shame or regret for my deeds. I don't want to appeal or speak indignantly about the fact I will receive punishment because of violating the law. "The older generation should reflect on itself on what we have done for the students prior to scolding them. Please give the young students light punishment." [Text] [SK040123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

BRIEFS

COINING OF WORDS--Seoul (NAEWOE)--The North Korean puppets, who are deepening the heterogeneity of the language, are randomly coining words and popularizing them among the North Korean residents. Here are a few examples of new "cultural words" coined and encouraged the people to use by the North Korean puppets: pulmul: state of burning like metal being melted; tudae: human constitution or size of body; chingwon: resentful, mortifying; tubol chasik: grandson; talcho: the calf of the leg; pogaji: swellfish; orun posungi: ice cream; sadol: fishing or collecting seaweeds in the underwater with a small boat; komyol: bear's gallbladder; ogmulda: to bite something in anger; pajaeida: to hesitate too often. Meanwhile, in writings for the children, the North Korean puppets even encourage the writers to use frequently such words as "chomokta [contemptible description of an act of eating]," "nom [equivalent to bastard or son of bitch]" and "chijodaeda [bellow]" in flaunting and jeering the class enemy. [Text] [SK020540 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 82 p 11]

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

'YONHAP' Previews Meeting

SK300137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean cabinet convenes its regular meeting Friday evening, and is expected to give priority to the controversy triggered by "distorted" revisions in Japanese high school history textbooks.

Government sources said that Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will report to the cabinet on developments since Tuesday's cabinet meeting, which addressed the problem for the first time. On Tuesday, the cabinet voiced concern over the issue, and decided to "closely watch Japan's moves" regarding the matter.

The Korean Embassy in Tokyo raised the issue with the Japanese Foreign Ministry Wednesday. Akidane Kiuchi, director-general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, reportedly told Yi Sang-chin, minister of the Korean Embassy, that his ministry acknowledges that the textbooks "contain problems," but did not make any commitment as to what steps the ministry or the Japanese Government would take.

Friday's cabinet meeting will follow an inter-ministry working-level meeting on the textbook issue Friday morning. Korean officials said Seoul's action will hinge on Tokyo's response to Korean concerns. The Japanese Education Ministry is scheduled to explain its position to the Korean Embassy Friday afternoon.

So far, Seoul has taken a low-key, wait-and-see approach to the controversy in an effort to avoid a diplomatic row with Tokyo. The distortions of historical facts regarding Japan's colonial rule of Korea in the books have triggered mounting public indignation in Korea.

Japanese Minister's Remarks

SK300127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Communist North Korea has denounced some Japanese cabinet members as betraying what it called the militaristic aggressiveness of the Japanese authorities concerned, the Naewoe press said.

Responding to the distortion by Japan of historical facts concerning its invasion and annexation of Korea, the official Radio Pyongyang claimed the Japanese minister of education's remark is far from accidental and shows that the Japanese Government has intervened in the rewriting of history textbooks. It was the second response by North Korea since Sunday.

Naewoe quoted Radio Pyongyang as accusing the Japanese authorities concerned as obviously making ideological preparations for realizing their previous dream of putting Asia under their control.

Assembly Committee Discusses Issue

SK310148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly Education-Information Committee will take issue with the distorted descriptions of historical facts about Korea in Japanese textbooks and ensuring controversial remarks by Japanese ministers in a session Thursday.

The convocation of the house panel was agreed on in a meeting of the floor leaders of three major political parties yesterday afternoon.

The lawmakers on the panel will inquire of the government about its counter-moves for the Japanese posture in rewriting the high school history textbooks in the session.

The committee members from both the majority and minority groups are expected to urge the government to double its efforts to have the Japanese Government correct the perverted accounts of history.

Especially, the committee members of the minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) are expected to blame the government for its lack of effort to prevent the twisted descriptions in the textbooks, sources said.

They will also attack the administration for its "lukewarm attitude" toward coping with the controversial issue, which is touching off ever-mounting criticism by citizens, the sources said.

The floor leaders decided to discuss whether to convene the assembly foreign affairs committee too, based on the outcome of the education-information committee session.

During the meeting, Rep. Yim Chong-ki of the DKP, suggested that the foreign affairs committee be called into session not later than August 13, and Rep. Yi Tong-chin of the KNP asked that it meet by August 9.

ROK Reaction

SK310128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The government will announce its concrete measures to have Japan correct the distorted descriptions of the historical truth concerning its past relations with Korea today or tomorrow following the formal explanation of the controversy the Japanese Government made yesterday, the Foreign Ministry said.

Yu Chi-ho, spokesman for the ministry, said that the Japanese Government had conveyed its official position on the much-disputed issue involving revisions of history textbooks to the government at 5:00 p.m. through Doshio Goto, a minister of Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

"The Japanese side was judged to show a intention to rewrite the distorted accounts in the newly-authorized textbooks through its elucidation," he said.

"Therefore, the government will continue to talk with the Tokyo government effectively to revise the perverted historical accounts," he revealed.

According to the spokesman, Goto notified the government of his government's formal stand that "the Japanese Government fully understands the reaction of Korea to the textbooks controversy and the ensuing feeling of the Korean people."

"The Japanese Government is determined to accept the Korean criticism of and opinion on the issue in a humble way," the spokesman quoted Goto as saying. Goto visited Choe Tong-chin, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the ministry, to relay the Tokyo view.

"The Japanese Government will be striving to improve mutual understanding between the two peoples of Korea and Japan together with civilians concerned as well as the Seoul government," Goto was also quoted as saying.

Spokesman Yu also said that the government was planning to promote actively the contacts between the two states at the private level through the exchanges of journalists and scholars, and the Korea-Japan parliamentarians league.

Similar explanation by the Tokyo said [as printed] was made to the Korean Embassy in Japan at 4:00 p.m.

Isao Suzuki, director general of the Education Ministry's elementary and secondary education bureau, met with Yu Sang-chin, a minister of the Korean Embassy, to express his government's thanks for the Korean Embassy, to express his government's thanks for the Korean Government's prudent manner of coping with the controversy. [sentence as printed]

Meanwhile, the regular cabinet session discussed the diversified countermoves against the Japanese scheme to distort history.

Emerging from the meeting Vice Culture-Information Minister Ho Mun-to said, "The government will convey its official position on the textbooks issue to the Japanese side in a day or two after examining the explanation of the Japanese Education Ministry."

"The government's stand may be different, I will not elaborate on it in detail at this time," he told reporters.

Paper Appraises Impact

SK310140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Impact of Distortion"]

[Text] The controversy over revision of Japanese history textbooks is snowballing across east Asia with the Tokyo government inclined to employ what appear to be smoke-screen tactics, if not dubious gestures.

Responding to diplomatic inquiries and representations filed by Seoul and Peking, the Tokyo government authorities merely explained their position on the revision at issue--but short of an offer of remedial steps.

Meanwhile, news reports had it that some Japanese cabinet members were sticking to their hawkish stand of challenging the criticism, which they labeled as interference in Japan's domestic affairs, and others tried to pass the buck to textbook publishers despite clear evidence that the rewriting was done on government instructions.

While the prudent approach the Korean Government has so far taken toward the issue is understandable, it is to be pointed out that the motivation for Japanese distortion of historical accounts and their subsequent maneuvers to justify it--and that at the government level--have far-reaching international implications beyond the bounds of Japan's neighbors.

If such practices as the paraphrasing of Japanese invasions of Korea and China as mere "advances" and labeling Korea's independence movement of 1919 as a "riot" are accepted, God knows the days will not be too far off when the Pearl Harbor attack might be termed an unavoidable act of "self-defense" or even "reappraisal" to what the war-time Japanese blatantly called the "A-B-C-D squeeze"--conversely referring to their belligerence to the Americans, the British, the Chinese and the Dutch.

The rewriting of high-school history textbooks may also be seen as an attempt to infuse a disciplined national identity to the post-war generations in that the Japanese experienced an identity crisis following their defeat in the Pacific war and they now enjoy peace and prosperity through having become an economic giant.

What is feared--especially among neighboring nations and one-time "victims"--are growing signs that Japan might be entertaining "big power chauvinism" with a strong attachment to its "good old days," though not necessarily returning to the crude and brutal militarism and colonialism of the past.

Revision of textbooks, obscuring if not justifying Japan's past wrongs and crimes, is one indication. Then there are a host of others including attempts by the ruling party to strike out the no-war clauses from its peace constitution and restore the emperor's prerogatives stripped from him after the war.

As noted in this column last week, we have no intent to interfere in another nation's internal affairs as much as we do not want an alien meddling in ours.

However, we cannot sit idle when an issue affects our own past and it is feared if not regarded as reflecting a move that may disturb, however remotely, regional peace and stability as well as our own national interests and security.

Deplorable and reproachable is an aspect of the Japanese approach, which attempts to cover their responsibility for various havoc and so-called "advances," which eventually led to their own defeat, and instead picture themselves as the most peaceful nation on earth.

History must be recorded as it was. And a victim nation can hardly wash away its bitter past--though it is not obsessed by it. For one thing, Koreans still call the period under Japanese rule "ilche 35 nyon" or "35 years under Japanese imperialism"--not even colonialism.

We, like other nations, are anxious to maintain and further promote good neighborly relations with Japan as a free democratic nation, without traces of militarism or neocolonialism.

Textbook Distortions

SK310802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 31 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will continue negotiations for the correction of distortions in Japanese textbooks by establishing a private joint research panel between the two countries, it was learned Saturday after Japan expressed its willingness to correct the "distorted facts."

Toshio Goto, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, said Friday that Japan will "humbly listen to Korean criticism on the matter."

A diplomatic observer said Saturday that it would be better to carry out the correction work by special research organizations of the two countries rather than by negotiations through diplomatic channels.

"To this end, a private level joint committee could be set up or the existing Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union may be utilized," he said.

A Foreign Ministry source said the government will pursue the corrections based on Japan's official position Friday.

Saying that the government hopes for an early solution to the problem, the source said the issue will depend on future negotiations.

Japan Pledges Correcting Errors

SK010742 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--Korea and Japan will begin negotiations this week for the correction of distortion in Japanese textbooks by establishing a joint research panel between two countries, it was learned here yesterday.

Sources at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, stressing the necessity to correct the distorted historical facts for the sound development of both countries' friendly relationships, said yesterday that a private-level joint committee could be set up for the close study of the actual distortion in the Japanese high school textbooks.

The sources also made clear that if the committee acknowledged any mistakes in the description of Japanese textbooks on the historical facts about Korea, the Japanese Government will take an immediate step to correct the mistakes.

The committee will confine its corrective work to the troubled historical facts about Korea in Japanese textbooks this time. However, things going well, it will also consider correcting distorted historical facts in all other publications of both countries ranging from historical novels to magazine articles.

Public Sentiment

SK011403 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The recently strained relations between Korea and Japan, over distorted descriptions of historical facts in Japanese high school textbooks, appear to be eased somewhat as Tokyo showed cooperative attitude toward Seoul through formal diplomatic channels Friday.

The Japanese Education Ministry promised to do its utmost in handling the issue in such a way that will not damage amicable Korea-Japan ties.

Conveying its official position, in response to Korean reaction and criticism through diplomatic channels both in Seoul and Tokyo, the Japanese Government said "We fully understand the Korean people's feeling and intend to honor their opinions and criticism in a humble manner."

This posture taken by the Japanese Government was accepted "for the moment" by the ROK Government as an affirmative sign for correction of the controversial textbook accounts concerning Korea.

"Therefore, the (ROK) Government will continue to confer with the Japanese to devise an effective means to revise the distorted contents of the textbooks, preventing the issue from escalating to a diplomatic dispute," Foreign Ministry officials said.

At the same time, the Korean Government sought diversified programs to solve the issue at non-diplomatic channels, through scholars or the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League.

It is doubtful that such a "lukewarm" reply by the Foreign Ministry can satisfy the outraged Korean public in light of the reported still-hawkish stand of the Japanese Government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party not to change the controversial history accounts.

Those who are skeptical of the Foreign Ministry's strategy point out that Tokyo's official explanation said nothing new compared to its earlier response to the Chinese protests.

They are emphatic that Japan did not make any clear commitments to revise the twisted history books, virtually rejecting the message from Seoul.

Korean critics are also aware that the government cannot soon have Japan correct their biased history books: the hope for editing is only possible before the end of August because of high school text procedural matters.

Judging from repeated remarks by Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa that his ministry did not intend to revise the textbooks, Tokyo's position has evoked suspicion in Seoul that Japan wants to buy some time.

If the government should fail to cope with the Japan affair effectively and miss the textbook rewrite deadline, the situation may worsen in the face of the people's rising outrage.

It is a common trait of diplomacy to avoid extreme or radical tactics. However, the public adamant that the government show, at least, a more positive attitude in tackling the issue.

Political observers stress that the government must listen to the angry voice of the people, especially those who are living witnesses of the atrocities of Japanese imperialism.

If the Japanese response is sincerely worded, it is self-evident what they must do—the immediate correction of perverted historical accounts concerning Korea-Japan relation, and a sincere apology for reckless remarks by Japanese ministers trying to gloss over the erroneous contents of the history textbooks.

Textbook Issue Clarified

SK020234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--The Seoul-side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union Monday received a letter from Ken Yasui, Tokyo-side chairman of the bilateral parliamentary cooperation body, in which he clarified the Japanese stand on the textbook issue.

The letter, which was brought home over the weekend by Rep. Kim Yun-hwan, the union's Seoul-side vice chairman, was a reply to a letter from Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, leader of the majority Democratic Justice Party and concurrently Seoul-side chairman of the parliamentary body, calling for the revision of erroneous historical descriptions in the textbooks.

Kim visited Tokyo August 27-30 to convey Chairman Yi's letter to Yasui and meet with leading Japanese figures to discuss the matter.

The contents of the Japanese letter were not made public, but Tokyo feels the issue should not develop into a political and diplomatic row between the two countries which might jeopardize the existing friendly relations between the two countries. It was learned that Tokyo is ready to cooperate in revising the falsified historical descriptions.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Sang-ik, the union's Seoul-side secretary general, said that this union would set up a Korea-Japan cultural exchange fund by early September as one of the solutions to the problem.

He added that the fund will sponsor a Korea-Japan joint research team which will correct the history books.

Officials To Discuss Textbook

SK030142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties plan to take full advantage of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League to resolve the current history textbook dispute, as the Tokyo side has pledged to endeavor to have distorted historical facts concerning Korea corrected.

In reply to a letter from Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, Ken Yasui, Yi's Japanese counterpart, has promised to make utmost efforts to get distorted historical facts right, it was learned yesterday.

A reliable source said that the Seoul side of the league will hold a meeting of its chairman, vice chairmen, and senior secretaries tomorrow to discuss how to deal with the textbook controversy.

The meeting will be followed Friday or Saturday by a meeting of the league's social-cultural committee, the source said.

At the Japanese side's request, a joint history research commission will be formed sometime this month, composed of historians from both countries, he said.

The forthcoming commission will study and review the textbook controversy and come up with a conclusion, calling for the correction of distorted historical facts, he said.

The source said he understands the Japanese Government will correct the distorted history contained in new Japanese history textbooks in line with the forthcoming conclusion by the joint commission.

The annual general meeting of the league slated for September in Tokyo will deal with the textbook controversy, he said.

In the meantime, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held a meeting of pertinent officers and members of the national assembly education-information committee yesterday to talk about measures for the controversy.

Spokesman Kim Yong-tae said that the government party will soon work out multilateral countermeasures for the dispute.

The upcoming measures will be based on the angry public call for the immediate correction by Japan of distorted historical facts, he said.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) intends to hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss how to handle the textbook dispute.

Hints of Correction

SK040104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--Japanese Education Minister Heji Ogawa hinted strongly Monday that the controversial parts of Japanese history textbooks regarding its relation with Korea and China could be rectified.

Meeting with reporters, the Japanese minister flatly denied earlier press reports that he did not intend to comply with demands for correction from Korea and China.

He also confirmed that he had no other choice but to give up his scheduled visit to China under the current strained relation between the two nations over the textbooks.

Beijing earlier Sunday canceled its invitation to the Japanese education minister, saying that the planned trip next month was inappropriate in view of current developments.

In the meantime, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday that Japanese social studies textbooks for middle school students had a precedent of being revised in 1980 after being screened by the Education Ministry.

Only if there is a political decision that "friendly relations with neighboring nations should be put higher than anything else," a revision of textbooks could be reconsidered even after being screened by the Education Ministry, the newspaper further said.

The influential paper further went into detail that parts of a social studies textbook alleged to have over-emphasized the danger of nuclear power plants had been rectified at the request of the science technology agency even after screening by the Education Ministry.

Even after finishing screening by the relevant ministry on the revision of textbooks, the paper said, the publishing companies were capable of rectifying the contents after getting approval from the Education Ministry.

Lawmakers To Help

SK040755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 4 Aug (YONHAP)--The Seoul side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union renewed its resolution Wednesday to do its best to have the reportedly distorted historical accounts of past Korea-Japan relations in some Japanese school textbooks revised before the textbooks are distributed for official use early next year.

The renewed resolution was made at a meeting of key members of the union's Seoul side, including Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, Seoul-side chairman of the bilateral parliamentary cooperation body, who concurrently holds No 2 post in Korea's majority Democratic Justice Party.

Emerging from the meeting, Rep. Pak Kyong-sok, the union's Seoul side vice secretary general, said that concrete measures to cope with the textbook issue will be discussed at a meeting of the Seoul side's social-cultural committee Friday.

Since the union is a supra-partisan body, it has decided to speak for the public sentiment among the Korean people and make continued contacts with Japan to help correct the distorted description of the Japanese invasion of Korea, Pak said.

Discussions at the Friday meeting will center on short and long-term measures calling for Japan's immediate correction of the distorted parts in question that have developed into a diplomatic issue between the two countries. The

measures will also deal with the early establishment of a joint committee of the two countries' lawmakers, historians and other experts to make a basic review of historical accounts of Korea-Japan relations in the Japanese history textbooks and correct wrong descriptions, if found, according to Pak.

Pak said, "Although Ken Yasui, the union's Tokyo-side chairman, in his letter delivered to Rep. Yi over the weekend, pledged Japan's utmost efforts to revise the pertinent contents of the history textbooks in cooperation with the Korean side, the Tokyo side has so far failed to match its words with action. So, we have decided to step up efforts to have the distorted parts corrected."

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON CHON'S PACIFIC SUMMIT IDEA

Political Parties Hail Chon

SK020324 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's major political parties gave their support Monday to President Chon Tu-hwan's call for a regular summit meeting of Pacific nations.

A spokesman for the majority Democratic Justice Party hailed Chon's proposal as a major diplomatic initiative aimed at "contributing to the peace and prosperity of the Asian and Pacific region," as well as enhancing Seoul's international standing.

A spokesman for the Korea national party said Chon's proposal is one of historic significance, which could contribute to the economic growth of Pacific countries and to world peace.

Canadian Official Hails Chon

SK030232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--Marcel Prud'homme, chairman of the Canadian House of Commons' Standing Committee on external affairs and national defense, has welcomed Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's suggestion for a Pacific summit as a good idea that would enhance cooperative ties among Pacific nations.

"I am in favor of such a suggestion because I believe it is very important for leaders on the top to get to know each other so that they could join together for cooperation in times of need," Prud'homme said in an interview Monday.

He said, however, that the first and foremost goal of such a gathering should be economic partnership among Pacific countries. He said the proposed summit should not be an occasion for an alliance, military or otherwise, against one particular nation or region.

Prud'homme also said Chon's forthcoming visit to Canada would be significant in that it would awaken the Pacific consciousness of Canadians, who he said have opened their eyes only to the Atlantic.

"We Canadians have too long neglected the Pacific area and as a result, Canada has not even touched the surface of immense Pacific potentials," he said.

Prud'homme said Chon's visit would spur Canadians to further exploit their Pacific links.

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

IMPROVED ROK-SENEGAL TIES EXPECTED WITH CHON'S TOUR

SK040309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Dakar, 3 Aug (YONHAP)--Officials of both the Senegalese Government and the Korean Embassy here expect South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit here August 24-26 to give significant momentum to the burgeoning ties of cooperation between the two countries.

Senegal and South Korea established diplomatic relations in 1962, although Dakar, like many African states, set up official ties with North Korea in 1972, Seoul-Dakar relations have remained by and large friendly.

While not taking sides with Seoul or Pyongyang with regard to the Korean question, Senegal has been tilting towards South Korea in recent years because of the greater potential for economic cooperation.

Two-way trade between Senegal and South Korea reached 10,823,000 U.S. dollars in 1977 but has since declined to below four million dollars, according to official Korean statistics. Korean exports to Senegal include textiles, fishing nets and embroidery products.

In addition, a Korean fisheries company, Daelim, is engaged in fishing operations here in conjunction with a local firm.

The officials say that what is important, however, is the future potential of Korean-Senegalese cooperation. One possibility is joint-venture exploitation of such resources as uranium, which Senegal abounds in. Another area is the export of Korean-made agricultural machinery to help meet the expected rise in demand as Senegal carries out its agricultural modernization program.

One Senegalese official said that the marriage of Korean technical knowhow and his country's resources could open a new horizon in bilateral relations, adding that he expected Chon's forthcoming visit to provide momentum to that end.

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON NEWS CONFERENCE REVIEWED

SK030153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The nation, confident of its ability to contribute to peace and prosperity in the Pacific region, is now about to play a 'crucial' role for the opening of "a great Pacific age" with a Pacific summitry formally suggested by President Chon Tu-hwan over the weekend.

Since the birth of the fifth republic last year, the nation has been prepared to do something for the promotion of collaboration with Pacific basin nations particularly in the field of economy.

With this in mind, Chon made official visits to the United States and five countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last year. Heads of the governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand visited Seoul and exchanged views on measures to promote cooperation in the Pacific region.

President Chon's suggestion on the Pacific summitry, according to diplomatic observers, is a "detailed" step of a plan which he advocated earlier during his summit meetings with leaders of those nine Pacific basin countries.

Some of these observers say they would like to call it Chon's "Pacific nations."

During his ASEAN visit in June and July last year, he forecast that "a great Pacific age will soon unfold as the result of continuing cooperation among ASEAN and other Pacific basin countries in the political, cultural and other fields."

At the end of his two-week-long ASEAN visit, Chon observed that "time is quickly ripening for closer genuine cooperation between the ASEAN and all other nations around the Pacific basin, including Korea."

He then said, "I am confident that all nations in the Pacific region will grow closer together and forge a new historic era of unprecedented common prosperity. This will be the advent of the great Pacific era."

When Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser visited Seoul last May, President Chon proposed the annual summitry of Pacific basin nations. Fraser was learned to have reacted favorably to Chon's plan.

The United States, Canada and Japan have been reported to be favorable to Chon's idea and initiative.

Developing nations in the region, which have been opposed to possible hegemony of major powers, are expected to be favorable to Chon's major diplomatic initiative based on the spirit of reciprocity, equality and mutual respect for sovereignty and independence and noninterference in domestic affairs.

President Chon clarified the proposed summitry would be open, in principle, to all countries in the region, which, the observers said, could include mainland China and the Soviet Union.

Apart from past trials and errors and heavy reliance on others, in the meantime, the nation is now positioning itself to meet the opening of the new Pacific era, seeking partnership and cooperation with the Pacific basin nations on a new dimension.

With the turn of the 1970's, Koreans began to advance into the Middle East and other parts of the world, contributing either directly or indirectly, to the development of the world economy.

As is well known, the world history of culture and civilization has developed through human activities across the oceans.

The renaissance in the medieval times took place in the area along the Mediterranean Sea and the modern widening the dispute over new Japanese texts.

The protest by the Okinawans--Japanese citizens with their own island culture--added ammunition to the attacks by several Asian governments against Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's administration because of recent changes in Japanese history textbooks.

The Okinawan protest came with the start of a campaign against the Japanese Education Ministry by a coalition of nine labor, teachers, women and youth organizations on the island.

At the root of the protest was the revision of a history book draft submitted last year, which said "about 800 Okinawans were killed by the Japanese army" in the final days of World War II on grounds that they were "obstacles in the combat."

The draft was rewritten three times and each time was struck down by the Education Ministry. It was accepted only when the entire segment was deleted.

The Okinawan group, which claims to have 50,000 members, said it would seek 100,000 signatures for a petition urging the government to set up a "textbook screening system which would accurately portray the Okinawa theater of the war."

"We cannot condone the Education Ministry's move to wipe out a historical fact," a coalition announcement said.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON PACIFIC SUMMIT PROPOSAL ANALYZED

SK020751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan's call for the creation of regular Pacific summit conference is a major diplomatic initiative based on the South Korean leader's perception that the pendulum in world affairs is shifting toward the Pacific, a view echoed by many leaders of the Pacific region and elsewhere.

The proposed summit, which would open its doors to all countries in the region, regardless of political ideologies, would seek to insure "peace and prosperity" of the nations in the Pacific community primarily through economic, technical and cultural exchanges.

Although similar ideas have been contemplated in the academic communities and government circles of some Pacific countries, Chon's proposal appears to be unique in that it addresses itself to "all countries in the Pacific region," which could involve the Soviet Union and mainland China and even some of the Latin American countries including Mexico, not to speak of Japan, Australia and the United States. Diplomatic observers said nations considered members of the Pacific community could number as many as 37.

The proposed summit transcends political ideologies, thus implicitly qualifying such countries as Vietnam and North Korea as its full members.

"The basic agenda of the body should cover the questions of multi-faceted development of the limitless potential for progress in the region, expansion of trade within the region, strengthening of economic and technical cooperation, manpower development, enlargement and improvement of transportation and communications networks, and promotion of educational and cultural exchanges," Chon said in proposing the summit.

Chon made his initial call for an 11-nation Pacific summit to Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser during Fraser's visit here last May. The Australian leader then reacted favorably to Chon's proposal, which Korean officials interpreted as the endorsement of the Korean leader's idea.

It remains to be seen how other potential member countries would react to Chon's substantial proposal for a larger Pacific summit, which will surely be discussed during the Korean President's visit to Canada in late August.

On this matter, Chon said, "I plan to intensify diplomatic efforts to win support and concurrence of other Pacific-basin nations by taking advantage of the ties of friendship and understanding with the leaders of the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations cemented through my visits with them last year."

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ROK-FRENCH TIES--Korean ambassador to France Yun Sok-hun has an optimistic view about future relations between Seoul and Paris, terming some press reports on a possible French move to recognize Pyongyang "exaggerated speculative" news stories. He made it clear that there had been no concrete discussion between Korea and France regarding the latter's recognizing North Korea. Ambassador Yun is now in Seoul for political consultations with his home government in connection with the Seoul visit by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson scheduled for tomorrow. The French socialist government regards the maintenance of amicable cooperative relations between Seoul and Paris as "very important" for its own interest, according to him. During Cheysson's Seoul visit, a broad range of binational issues on increased cooperation in all fields is likely to be discussed by the two states, he said. [Text] [SK040126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

COMMODITY EXPORTS--Seoul, 29 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's commodity exports are still sluggish despite expectations that they would pick up in the second half of the year. A Commerce-Industry Ministry report showed Thursday that commodity shipments overseas during the July 1-28 period amounted to 1.3 billion U.S. dollars, down 6.9 percent from the corresponding period last year. South Korean exports registered a growth rate of 3.4 percent during the first half of the year. Export letters of credit (l/c) received during the 28 day period decreased by 4.4 percent to 1.1 billion dollars, foreshadowing poor export prospects in the months to come. A ministry official attributed the subdued exports to the delayed recovery of the world economy and dormant overseas demand in the summer season. The nation's exports this year are expected to reach 23 billion dollars at most, two billion dollars less than the 25 billion dollar goal, the official said. Imports during the same 28 day period totaled 1.8 billion dollars, a 6.9 percent drop from the same period last year. Imports decreased 7.3 percent during the first 6 months of this year. [Text] [SK291212 Seoul YONHAP in English 1144 GMT 29 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/360

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL CITED AS HEIR APPARENT

Pyongyang CH'OLIMA in Korean Feb-Mar 82 pp 34-36

[Article by Associate Professor Kim Chong-mun: "The Leader and His Successor"]

[Text] Having a correct understanding of the leader of the working class and the leader's successor has important significance in establishing a revolutionary view of the leader.

The leader is the highest head of the masses of the people and the highest leader of the revolution.

The successor is the one who directly succeeds to the leader's lofty intent and cause, and is the leader who will continue the ranks of the revolution.

We must have the correct viewpoint and attitude toward the leader's successor in order to embody our loyalty to the leader in accepting his successor, and in order to continue and finish all the way the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The main success achieved in termination-period party work has been solidly laying down the foundation of organization ideology enabling us to finish all the way our revolutionary cause and strengthen and develop our party eternally as the party of chuche. This tells us that the basic problem determining the future fate of the party and the revolution in our country has been shiningly resolved."

As the great leader has taught the problem of the foundation of organization ideology enabling us to finish all the way our revolutionary cause and strengthen and develop our party eternally as the party of chuche, that is the problem of succeeding to the chuche cause, has been shiningly resolved.

The problem of succeeding to the leader's revolutionary cause is essentially the problem of who will succeed in what way to the revolutionary task pioneered by the great leader, or in other words, the problem about the leader's successor.

Solving the problem of the leader's successor is a fundamental problem determining the future fate of the party and the revolution.

First of all, it is related to the circumstances known as the historical cause of succeeding to and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary cause of the working class of realizing the self-dependence of the worker masses is essentially the leader's cause and is a longterm project that cannot be finished in one generation.

In order to realize the self-dependence of the working masses we must not only eradicate all forms of class rule and subjugation, but we also must realize social equality among workers and liberate the workers from the bondage of nature.

This is realized completely through the remaking of nature, the remaking of society and the remaking of humans accompanied by a long and complex struggle.

This great and noble revolutionary cause of building communism, humankind's ideal society, is not something to be finished in one generation, but must go through a complex process of various stages to be ultimately realized.

The revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered by the great leader necessarily requires a successor who will succeed to the cause and lead on from here.

Looking back, it has been much more than one century since the revolutionary cause of the working class was first pioneered by Marx and Engels, and it has been more than a half century since the first workers' and peasants' state was given birth by Lenin.

It is nearly a half century since the working class seized sovereignty and set out on the road to build socialism and communism in various countries of the world, but the revolutionary cause of the working class has not yet been completed in any country, and all these countries are seeing a change of generations.

In these conditions, succeeding to and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader becomes a basic guarantee of ultimately completing the revolutionary cause of the working class. This is one of the grounds for the problem of the successor being a fundamental problem determining the future of the party and the revolution.

The problem of the leader's successor becomes a fundamental problem determining the future of the party and the revolution also because the successor is involved in playing the decisive role in continuing the leader's cause.

As the leader plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class as taught by the glorious Party Center, so does the leader's

successor play the decisive role in succeeding to and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Just as the leader played the decisive role in creating the guiding ideology of the revolution reflecting the wants and demands of the working masses and in lighting the way forward to revolution, so will the leader's successor play the decisive role in continuously deepening and developing the leader's revolutionary ideology to fit the new requirements of the era and revolutionary development.

The leader's successor will thoroughly grasp the leader's revolutionary ideology and will regularize it scientifically as well as proclaiming the dyeing of the whole society one color with the leader's revolutionary ideology as a program of struggle and revealing the method of that struggle.

The role of the leader which organized the masses of the people into a solid revolutionary force is continued shiningly by the role of the successor, which binds the masses of the people into indestructible revolutionary ranks endlessly loyal to the great leader. The successor will enhance the strength of the revolutionary ranks in a hundred ways by revealing the essence of the loyalty that revolutionary fighters must have and giving them conviction and determination.

The leader's successor also will thoroughly protect and defend the revolutionary achievements and experiences achieved by the leader, as well as the revolutionary tradition which forms the historical roots and the life-giving artery of the revolution founded by the leader, and he will strengthen and develop the party eternally as the party of the leader.

Thus it is said that the successor has the decisive role in continuing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

The historical experience of the international communist movement also clearly shows this.

At the time when Marx and Engles, the first leaders of the working class, were giving way to a new generation, the problem of the successor was not resolved, so that Marxism was greatly distorted by opportunists gathered within the Second International Party, and the historical cause of the working class suffered great damage.

Looking at the present situation of the international communist movement, it tells well how important is the problem of firmly securing the leadership of the successor when the revolution changes generations.

All these things show clearly that the leader's successor plays the crucial role in succeeding to the leader's revolutionary cause.

Thus the problem of the leader's successor stands out as a fundamental problem that determines the destiny of the revolution.

This important problem of the leader's successor has, until now, not been theoretically set forth.

The problem of the leader's successor was set forth completely for the first time in history by our great leader and the glorious Party Center.

The important content in the thought set forth by our party in regards to the leader's successor is the issue of how to elevate the successor to power and how to ensure his role.

The leader's successor is the leader's direct successor and is the leader of the revolution which continues with the new generation.

The leader's successor will lead the party and the people to carry out the historic mission of continuing and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

In order to fulfill this important mission which he will carry out, the leader's successor must have special traits. Only a leader who has boundless loyalty to the leader, outstanding intelligence and superior leadership and lofty communist morality can become the leader's successor, and only such a leader can lead the difficult and complex struggle to continue and complete the leader's revolutionary cause to shining victory.

Gaining such special traits and qualities cannot be done in a day or two, but is achieved through a long process of revolutionary practice.

Thus the work of elevating the successor must be carried out amid the concern of the whole party and people, and it particularly must be carried out seriously as a most important work under the direct guidance of the leader.

Systematically bringing up a successor with special traits and qualities is one of the most responsible works the leader must carry out.

No matter how wisely the leader leads the revolution and construction to achieve great things, if he did not bring up his successor correctly not only will the already established achievements not be kept, but the revolution will stop in mid-road.

Thus the leader must give serious consideration to and push on promisingly with raising a successor as well as the work of leading the revolution wisely.

Only a successor who has lived close to the leader to be raised systematically under the leader's daily concern and guidance, who has grown up directly experiencing the leader's revolutionary activities can realize loyalty to the leader at the loftiest heights and can have completely superior arts of leadership and noble communist morality.

Thus the most important requirement in choosing a successor is that we elevate as the successor one who has been brought up by the leader and who has the special traits and qualities of a leader.

Another important thing in elevating the leader's successor is choosing as the successor a superior leader who has built up shining achievements in the process of the practical struggle of leading revolution and construction.

The masses of the people see great glory in endlessly respecting and admiring a leader who achieves proud victories in carrying on the leader's intent and vision and in accepting his leadership.

Another important thing in elevating a successor is thoroughly establishing the successor's leadership system.

Generally a work system is an important leverage in achieving the goals of the work.

No matter what kind of work, success cannot be anticipated without establishing an orderly work system.

Furthermore, at this historic time when the revolutionary generation is changing, all work of the whole party and the whole country must be concentrated in the successor, all problems must be handled according to the successor's unitary conclusion, and a guidance system must be established by which the whole party, the whole military and the whole people move as one according to the successor's unitary leadership in order to be able to do all things according to the leader's intentions, as well as to ensure securely the successor's leadership.

Even if the successor is correctly elevated, if the successor's leadership system is not established, the successor's leadership in continuing the leader's ideology and vision cannot be fully realized.

When the successor's position of leadership is stolen and great damage brought to the revolution by betrayers of the revolution even though the successor is chosen correctly at the time when the leaders change generations, it is totally connected with failing to establish the successor's leadership system.

Establishing the successor's leadership system is also an important way to enhance the successor's leadership role.

The successor's role is guaranteed by the loyalty of the workers who uphold the successor's leadership.

The successor's leadership system must be established so that party members and workers accept the successor's intent and guidelines as most correct, and so that the revolutionary trait of fulfilling them unconditionally rules the whole party and the whole society.

Thus correctly elevating the successor and establishing his leadership system form the important content of the successor problem.

Today in our country the problem of succeeding to the revolutionary cause of the great leader has been proudly solved by the glorious Party Center.

Today our people firmly believe, through their experience and the realities of our country which has achieved a great golden age, that only the glorious party is the pathfinder that can fully complete the chuche cause pioneered by the great leader.

The Korean Revolution, led at the front by our party, the standardbearer of struggle and the ray of guidance will progress forever along the path to victory and glory led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To our people, there is nothing so happy and glorious as upholding the leadership of the great party and sacrificing and struggling to complete to the end the chuche cause.

One foreign friend says this,

"At the Sixth Plenary Session of the Korean Workers Party, Comrade Kim Chong-il was elevated as a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, as the secretary of the Party Central Committee and as a member of the Military Committee of the Party Central Committee.

"The respected Comrade Kim Chong-il is succeeding to the chuche cause of the respected and beloved Kim Il-song.

"The respected Comrade Kim Chong-il completely embodies Kim Il-songism and is a superior leader who combines the highest leadership are with lofty virtue.

"With his greatness and wisdom he receives more respect from the people of all continents and all countries everyday.

"That today you have chosen Comrade Kim Chong-il as the superior leader to succeed to the chuche cause is a great joy and happiness to believers in the great Kim Il-songism"

Our party, which has embodied the leadership traits of the great leader during the long struggle and which is a sophisticated and accomplished general staff that resolves everything in the leader's style, has in fact opened up the great golden age of chuche with its endless loyalty to the chuche cause and its mammoth creative activities, and has shown the world the greatness of the chuche ideology.

All workers must uphold with loyalty the eternally great leader and the glorious Party Center with unending pride and self-respect.

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

N. KOREA TO SET UP GUERRILLA INFILTRATION

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

TOKYO (Yonhap) — North Korea plans to have a large number of subversive troops infiltrate into the Republic of Korea through the invasion tunnels at the Demilitarized Zone and coastline, the Tongil Ilbo reported here Wednesday.

The newspaper said the infiltration, to be timed with the nonaligned summit in Baghdad in September, will be designed to create a big social disturbance in the Republic.

Quoting sources well informed of north Korea, Tongil said that north Korea has stepped up tunnel construction at the DMZ under the directive of a five-man committee organized recently. The committee is headed by Kim Jong-il, the son of Kim Il-sung.

It said north Korea is digging scores of tunnels across the DMZ with the up-to-date machines.

The coastal infiltration is expected to be made with the help of 16 submarines north Korea has, according to the newspaper.

The infiltration unit, according to Tongil, is organized by north Koreans as well as former Korean residents in Japan who immigrated to the north. They will wear uniforms of the Republic of Korea soldiers and policemen to give an impression that the uprising is an internal disturbance of the Republic of Korea. They will also be forbidden to speak northern dialect, Tongil reported.

CSO: 4120/359

N. KOREA/ FOREIGN RELATIONS

MUCH SOVIET ARMAMENT REPORTED SHIPPED TO MULLAHS

Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Juergen Liminski]

[Text] Soviet arms will be used by both sides in the land battle which is taking shape between the armies of the ayatollahs and those of Saddam Husayn. For almost two years now, the mullah regime has extensively re-equipped the Iranian ground forces with Soviet weapons systems and, for this purpose, extensive purchases of arms have been arranged directly with the Soviet Union and with pro-Soviet countries.

According to mutually confirming reports of western diplomats and Persian exiles in Paris, during the last year almost two thirds of all the agreements on military aid have been concluded with communist countries. The mullas have made the biggest deals with North Korea's dictator Kim Il Sung.

In September 1981, the president of the revolutionary parliament, Ayatollah Rafsanjani paid an official visit to Pyongyang. There he reportedly purchased anti-tank projectiles, antiaircraft missiles (mainly the SAM-7 type), machine guns for airplane defense, and some small missile systems. Previously Tehran had acquired only light-weight small arms and machine guns from North Korea.

In April this year, these partners made another transaction. A delegation of Iranian officers in Pyongyang bought 150 T-62 tanks together with ammunition. The cost amounted to approximately 550 million dollars. Tehran paid with oil at preferential prices. And in June, the mullahs renewed an agreement with Pyongyang. For 300 million dollars, North Korea, reportedly, is supplying, and partly already delivered, 400 artillery pieces, 1,000 mortars, 600 antiaircraft machine guns, 12,000 small arms, and a large supply of ammunition.

Every week an Iranian 747 plane flies to Pyongyang via Peking to pick up spare parts. At least once a month--as reported by pro-democratic resistance fighters on the Iranian underground--a North Korean freighter puts into an Iranian port to deliver consignments of arms.

The biggest part of the weapons deliveries for the mullahs, however, are made in huge container cars over the Trans-Siberian Railraod. These are direct deliveries from the Soviet Union.

On 30 May, Radio Monte Carlo reported that Soviet direct deliveries began around December last year. In agreement with the clandestine transmitter "Voice of Iran", Radio Monte Carlo reported that Tehran had concluded an agreement with Moscow amounting to 860 million dollars.

The deliveries included not only infantry weapons but also, and mainly, spare parts for Soviet tanks, hundreds of which the Iranian Army captured in the Gulf War. At the same time, Moscow has extended the Iranian railroad network up to the Soviet border. Long stretches of it are being electrified. According to an article in the FOREIGN REPORT magazine of 23 March, Moscow has been arranging its deliveries at ports on the Caspian Sea.

Advisors as well as instructors of the Soviet Army are already at work in Iran. For several months now, about 40 Soviet officers have been living in the former Hilton Hotel in Tehran. Another forty Soviet officers who are connected with the KGB secret service have been billeted in Saltanatabad, a suburb of Tehran, and they are providing training and expansion for the secret service of the mullah dictatorship.

About 300 North Korean instructors have come to Iran to provide retraining on eastern arms technology. Most of their pupils will be revolution guards. Also, mechanics and officers from the German Democratic Republic [GDR] have been seen in Iran. The GDR is to supply about 4,000 military trucks this year.

From usually well informed circles of Iranian exiles in London and Paris, it is heard in this connection also so that Moscow is making progress in rapprochement between Iran and the Soviet Union. Apropos, in November last year and January this year, the Soviet ambassador in Tehran, Vladimir Vinogradov, met with Prime Minister Musavi and Foreign Minister Velayati to negotiate a treaty of friendship. Since spring, these negotiations have entered an intensive stage. According to reports of exiled Persians, Ayatollah Khomeyni has approved continuing these negotiations.

Meanwhile Tehran should have received the modern T-72 tank, not from the Soviet Union however, but from Libya. Tripoli has already sold a hundred T-55 tanks to the mullahs. Also, Soviet munition and artillery equipment are being flown to Iran from Libyan arsenals in the large-capacity Ilyushin-76 transport plants from the former American base of Uqbla Ibn Nafi [formerly Wheelus Air Base] via Damascus and Turkey. Ankara granted permission for this air bridge to avoid Iraq.

In Damascus, not only are these large-capacity transport planes from Libya refueled, but the Syrian military dictatorship, which is hostile to the Iraqi Baath regime, is also furnishing Soviet materiel to Iran. It arrives through Jordan and Saudi Arabia in Dubai where it is, reportedly, loaded on ships by Shi'ite dealers, supposedly without the knowledge of the government and shipped over the gulf of Iran. So far, reportedly, more than 350 Soviet tanks and many consignments of 130-mm artillery pieces, air defense systems, and considerable munitions have been brought to Iran over this route.

The reports of the western diplomats and Persian exiles are just hard to check, but their credibility is supported by, among other things, the fact that

these deliveries of arms are almost exclusively materiel for the army. The air force and navy are very much harder to convert to Soviet systems. Training fighter pilots, for example, requires solid basic knowledge in the field of electronics. Most of the Iranian pilots were trained in the United States. They remain for the mullahs a great factor of insecurity in the Iranian armed forces. The exiled Persians are convinced that: "Persian pilots will not let themselves become dependent on the Soviets by deliveries of tanks, howitzers, machine guns, and air defense systems. The revolution guards, the praetorian guard of the theological dictator, are otherwise".

CSO: 4620

END